

away from these restraints, as the well-guided railway engine, instinct with its mechanic life, conducted by a bold but skilful and prudent hand, and propelled in safety towards its destination, with glowing axle along its iron grooves, differs from the same engine when its speed is rashly urged beyond the point of safety, or when driven by criminal recklessness or murderous neglect it leaps madly from the track, and plunges with its shrieking train into the jaws of destruction.

Mr. Everett was frequently interrupted while he was speaking by loud and long-continued applause. He spoke about three quarters of an hour.

THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 4, 1853.

Democratic Unity and Diversity.

There is no question that the Constitution of the United States is construed, and is to be construed in future, by the interest of the popular majority. If any object shall present sufficient importance to the nation to justify a popular issue, we may anticipate that a rule of construction will be found to justify the act. The scrupulous minority will be ridiculed or set aside, and the will of the majority enthroned as the law of the land. This may be all very well so long as the object is of unquestioned advantage to the country; but the doctrine once established that the Constitution is to be interpreted by ballot, and measures will follow of a more vital character, and fraught with more permanent consequences. We are led to these remarks from the unexpected declarations made by certain members of the Cabinet upon the constitutionality of the Pacific road. We waive, at this time, the discussion of the constitutional question. We make no criticism upon the establishment by implication of a power not written in the Constitution. We look only at the singular fact that a Cabinet apparently pledged against the doctrine of constructing public works with public money, sanctions the thing whilst it condemns the principle! Is it for this that Whigs have been denounced as federalists, consolidationists, aristocrats, and monopolists? Have not the Whigs agreed that internal improvements ought to be transferred to the States, since the States are now able to construct them? And does a Democratic administration reverse its own doctrine and propose a policy which even the Whigs had abandoned?

We confine ourselves at present to commenting upon the singular impunity with which a system abandoned by one party may be taken up and carried out by its antagonists. Our Democratic friends have infinite advantages. They occupy a platform supported by every extreme of political faith. The Free-soiler and Fire-eater draw their bounty from the same fund—the coal, iron and sugar interest craving protection as an inebriate undergoing the pangs of reformation craves strong drink—the cotton planter who fancies that the breeze is tainted with protection, and that the tariff throws upon his fields a shadow worse than the blight or the boll-worm—the Foggy whose wine is older than his liberties, and whose ideas are of even a more venerable vintage—the progressive who looks upon the telegraph as an imperfect means of communication—the advocate of public lands for public purposes—the constructionist who would not accept public land enough to be buried upon. Of all these, various and contradictory as they may seem, has been compounded a self-cemented conglomerate, as hard as stone.

The Democrats have, by means of uniting every sectional sentiment under a national name, used up the Whigs very much upon the principle that the Mussulman who held the hog—from the knife and fork—sacred according to the story-books, treated that useful animal. Their first proposition was that pork was unlawful; different sects were of opinion that there was no religious impropriety in exempting a particular part of the animal from the general condemnation; as each sect reserved a different portion, their combined exceptions comprehended the whole physiological system of the prohibited animal. The moral deduced was this, "Mahometans eat up the hog;" and in like manner the Democratic party have abjured the doctrines of the Whigs, but with the special reservations to which we have adverted. Its various sections have covered the whole ground of doctrine advocated by the Whigs. In a word, Democracy has eaten up the Whigs.

The positions of the Administration in regard to the constitutionality of the Pacific Railroad are obviously formed upon the natural demand for such a work; but although one or more railroads should be constructed across the continent, we doubt whether the precise argument has been adduced by those Cabinet officers who have spoken upon the subject, by which its construction may be best justified. The establishment of a military road would be no doubt important, but the specific purpose of defending California would not justify it, since long before such a road could possibly be constructed California would have been conquered, or demonstrated its ability to protect itself. In either case the road would be unnecessary. We should think the more satisfactory method of construction would be to let the States incorporate so much of the road as may pass through them, and let companies, incorporated by the States, obtain from Congress the right of way through the territories.

To the road, thus organized, Congress may advance money either by capitalizing the mail pay—by subscribing to the stock, or by any other lawful expedient which may accomplish the same object. Such a road will be more useful than if constructed and owned by the Federal Government. The public would have the advantage of the care of several administrations on the several sections of the route; and if there are—as there will be—more than one route, the care and competition along the line will reduce freights and fares, and secure the comfort of the public. We are satisfied that a single route will constitute a monopoly mismanaged and dangerous. If constructed with Federal money exclusively, it will constitute—like the East India Company—a source of political reward. Let there be, then,

several routes—composed, as all our longer routes are, of separate corporations; let these be built by a contribution of public and private money. Let the Federal Government—the States—the various eastern railroads interested, contribute to their completion, and all sections of the Union will be satisfied. A single road must be a sectional road—a road belonging exclusively to the Federal Government must constitute a corporation fraught with consequences of the most serious character. For these we have not space, nor is it our purpose to advert to them. We only intend to comment upon the singular capacity to differ radically without division which distinguishes the Democratic party from any other.

Information Wanted.

We have believed that upon a change of sectional location the opinions, like the physical system, become acclimated. We should, therefore, like to know whether ROBERT TYLER, esq., of Philadelphia, who introduced the following resolution, is the son and follower of a distinguished progenitor whose constitutional scruples were so acute that he could not sanction a bank of the United States? The resolution is as follows:

"Resolved, That we are in favor of the construction of a national railroad or highway connecting the Pacific with the Atlantic section of the Union, which shall traverse in its entire line our own territory, and be in no way subject to a foreign power."

We should be glad of the information asked, as it is material to our theory.

Senator from Arkansas.

The Hon. ROBERT W. JOHNSON has been appointed by the Governor of Arkansas to fill the vacancy in the Senate occasioned by the resignation of Mr. BORLAND. As a Representative in Congress, Mr. JOHNSON had already become eminent, and his social qualities have won him general respect.

The Hon. SOLON BORLAND, Minister of the United States to Central America, accompanied by Mr. BEELER, his Secretary of Legation, we learn, left Pensacola on the 30th ultimo, on board the frigate Columbia, for San Juan.

The remarks of the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT at the Plymouth festival, which appear on the first page of this paper, will, we are sure, elicit general admiration for their fervid eloquence. The live coal is ever on his lips.

MAIL ROBBER ARRESTED.—The Observer, published at Fayetteville, North Carolina, states that a young man named William Tinnin was arrested in that place on the 23d ultimo, on the charge of robbing the mail. He was arrested whilst endeavoring to cash a check on the Cape Fear Bank, which had been stolen from a letter taken from the mail. Several other letters and stolen money were found in his trunk. He had been employed as a clerk in the post office at Green Springs, and is supposed to be the perpetrator of a number of robberies of the mail which have recently occurred in that vicinity. He was fully committed for trial.

Captain EDWARD R. McCALL, of the United States navy, whose death at Bordentown, New Jersey, was announced in this paper yesterday, was a native of South Carolina, and entered the service in January, 1808. Having distinguished himself on Lake Erie, under Commodore Perry, he was presented with a sword by Congress for his gallantry in that action.

A PARK IN PHILADELPHIA.—Eleven wealthy and public-spirited citizens of Philadelphia have purchased a tract of forty-four acres of land, (the Union course), with the intention of donating it to the county, on condition that it shall be used as a park forever.

DEATH OF JUDGE WALLACE.—The Tusculooza (Ala.) Monitor announces the death of Judge J. B. Wallace. It occurred on Monday. He was apparently in perfect health until an hour before his decease, which is attributed to apoplexy. At the time of his death he was a candidate for the Legislature in Tusculooza.

He was born in Edgefield district, S. C., was subsequently a printer in an office in Nashville, then studied law, and finally removed to that State, where he held many important offices.

A NEW TRADE IN SLAVES is referred to by a Havana letter writer, who says that the Indians of Yucatan are carried into Cuba, to be sold to servitude. The British government has discovered the agent in the business, and had him arrested. On the person of this agent were found the terms of agreement with the Havana dealer, showing that \$25 was to be paid for every male adult Indian, and women and children in proportion. Santa Anna, it is further stated, has made a peremptory demand upon General Canedo for the immediate liberation and restoration of the kidnapped Indians.

The Washington (Pa.) Republican says: "We are highly gratified to learn that Captain Wm. F. Lynch, of the United States Navy, has accepted the invitation extended to him by the Washington Literary Society, of Washington College, to address them at the fall commencement. Captain Lynch is well known to fame, having signified himself by his expedition to the Dead Sea, and his more recent exploration of the interior of Africa. He is an accomplished gentleman, a ripe and finished scholar, and a chivalric officer."

CHICAGO TO CAIRO.—It is confidently stated that the Central Illinois railroad, from Chicago to Cairo, will be finished and opened for travel by the 20th of July, 1854. Ten thousand hands are now at work on its main trunk and branches. There is no lack of funds; the recent negotiation of the company of three millions gives them all the money they want for a long time.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT occurred in Newark, New Jersey, on Monday morning, by the falling of an arch in the new building being erected by the Newark Malleable Iron Company, whereby five masons and laborers engaged about it were precipitated down among the timbers and bricks. When rescued from the rubbish, it was found that no lives had been lost, though some are so badly injured that they are not expected to live.

ODD FELLOWS' STATISTICS.—In the State of Pennsylvania there are upwards of four hundred Lodges, containing forty-four thousand members. More than four thousand new members have been admitted during the year ending with the 30th June. The revenue accruing in that State for the year amounts to \$173,000, of which \$91,000 was expended in aiding sick brethren, relieving widowed families, educating orphans, and burying the dead.

A RIOT occurred on Saturday night, on the First avenue, New York city, between the members of engine company No. 30 and a gang of rowdies. The police were badly beaten, but finally succeeded in capturing twenty-two of the rioters, who were committed in lack of bail in \$2,000 each.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

WASHINGTON, August 3, 1853.

I learn that the order for an increase of the United States force on the Rio Grande has been issued. The ball is fairly open, and we shall have exciting times ere it closes. Among the good results likely to be recorded in this new chapter of our history is a settlement of claims of citizens of the United States against Mexico, to indemnify for outrages and losses suffered by them at the hands of Mexican officials; also for losses incurred through the faithlessness of Mexico with respect to her grants to parties in the United States with whom she had entered into agreement for the right of way and the construction of a railroad across the isthmus of Tehuantepec. Any new treaty that may be negotiated between the two countries will necessarily review all these questions, and provide a decision of each, one way or the other.

The Democracy is not likely to have a smooth time of it on the Pacific railroad question. The construction of that great work by Government is the broadest possible vindication of the principle upon which the Whig party has ever maintained the doctrine of "internal improvements." It was natural to expect the Whigs, therefore, to take up this subject, and press it on the attention of the country, and stand or fall upon it, as the sentiment of the country might prove. The Administration saw this distinctly; and Jefferson Davis, especially, knew that the issue would be a popular one, and that his political adversaries would triumph in sustaining it unless their thunder should be stolen. The Secretary of War accordingly conceived the bold idea of committing that grand larceny upon Whig property. He raised the issue, taking the affirmative, at the Philadelphia banquet. The President assented, and Mr. Guthrie boasted a condition of the treasury which would afford ample means to carry the project through. The Union takes the key from these indications, and gives us a series of articles that promise ample Whig tactics for the next campaign.

"All's well that ends well;" but they don't seem likely to work, and therefore may not end well. Senators Mason and Hunter repudiate the doctrine in toto, declaring they will have none of it, but will devote their every energy to defeat its practical exemplification. This opens a serious division in "the party" on that great question, and the speeches of Mason, Hunter, and others who think with them, against the doctrine, will show the country how little claim the "Democracy" have to credit for its advocacy. Whigs will unite on the question as naturally as water runs down hill, and present an unbroken front in favor of the great work.

C. C. Burr, editor of the National Democrat, it is said, will be appointed consul at Tangiers, if Forney succeeds him in the editorship of his journal.

A. G. Seaman, a clerk in the Treasury Department, it is understood, will receive the appointment of Superintendent of the Public Printing, vice John T. Towers. If a change is to be made, no better man for the place, probably, could be selected.

Lieutenant Joseph Lannan has been ordered to duty at the Washington navy yard in place of Lieutenant Tilton, promoted to a captaincy; and Lieutenant Cicero Price is ordered to the receiving ship Pennsylvania, at Norfolk, vice John K. Mitchell, detached on leave.

ZEKE.

The Washington Monument.

To the Editor of the Republic:

SIR: I beg leave as a citizen who venerates deeply the memory of the *Pater Patrie*, to submit a plan of mine for the purpose of finishing the work referred to at the head of this paragraph. I wish to do this concisely as follows:

1st. I propose that the society in this city call upon the Legislature of each State to contribute at least \$10,000. Thirty-one States will thus contribute in all \$3,100,000.

2d. As Congress is morally bound by its own resolves in former times to contribute towards this praiseworthy object, I propose that the society ask our National Legislature to fulfil that duty now. Suppose an appropriation of \$100,000 be asked for, payable at the end of ten years, the interest at six per cent. to be paid annually until then, which will be in all \$160,000—the principal of this sum to be expended upon the colonnade, the interest upon the shaft now constructing. This will make in all \$460,000. Cannot the residue be raised voluntarily from the citizens and the ladies combined in the meantime?

To do this let the following plan be adopted: I understand the whole cost of the work is put down at \$1,225,000. Now, the last Presidential election showed there are some 3,200,000 voters in the Union. Without the contributions I have here spoken of, the paltry sum of fifty cents from each voter will at once raise this sum. But let us presume the subscription is asked in two years. Then you see twenty-five cents each from the voters will raise the amount. Is it possible this sum cannot be raised? I do not for a moment believe so. Let the directors at once fall upon this or a similar plan, and there is not a moment's doubt of its success.

In the next place, I would suggest to the directors to have a neat japanned box made for every county seat in the Union; so labelled, with an aperture in it, and a lock on it that can be opened only by a key to be kept here, and this box be kept at the polls once a year over the Union, and once only in that year, and then transmitted to this city by either the members of Congress or some trustworthy person; or, if that be inconvenient or expensive, let provision be made for transmission by bill or draft of the amount so contributed. Will this not succeed? I certainly think it must.

Lastly, the ladies can take hold of the affair, as they did the Bunker Hill monument, and who doubts its success then? You know what Mr. Webster said of the success of such an affair when the ladies take hold of the ashlar.

I am unacquainted with any one of the gentlemen who manage these things, but I beg you will call their attention to my views.

Very respectfully, IOWA.

SAD CASUALTY.—We are pained to learn, says the *Cheraw (S. C.) Gazette* of the 27th July, that Daniel M. Crossland, esq., of Marlborough district, was instantly killed on Wednesday evening last by a stroke of lightning. He was in the field, and just as he started for the house with his bride over his arm was stricken down. Mr. Crossland, we understand, had his umbrella hoisted at the moment, and it may be that the metallic ferrule on the top operated as a conductor for the electricity. His body was much bruised and blackened; his watch was entirely destroyed, except the chain, and his shoes were much torn.

DULL.—The New Orleans Bulletin of the 27th ultimo says: "Yesterday was a dull day. There were only two steamboats at our wharves from Jackson Square to Julia street, not a single arrival by the river, and only two schooners from sea. The levee is perfectly bare, and stillness and stagnation prevail over a scene which a few months since was full of unparalleled bustle, life, and activity."

Whig Convention—First Congressional District.

Pursuant to a call heretofore published, the Whigs of the First Congressional District of Maryland assembled in convention yesterday at Bladenburg.

Hon. A. R. SOLLERS, of Calvert, called the convention to order, and, on his motion, L. H. CRAW, esq., of Prince George's, was appointed President, and ——— HALL, of Montgomery, was appointed Secretary.

Mr. SOLLERS said that the only list of the delegates from the several counties comprised within the district was one published in the *Republic*, of Washington, of the 30th ultimo; and he suggested that the list be called over, to ascertain who were in attendance.

The Secretary then called over the list of delegates, all of whom were present except one from Anne Arundel, one from Montgomery, and one from Charles.

Mr. SOLLERS moved that the delegations from Anne Arundel, Charles, and Montgomery have the power to cast the full vote of their respective counties, or to appoint substitutes for the delegates not in attendance.

Mr. HALL said the motion was a two-fold one. He was in favor of allowing those delegations which were not full to fill the vacancies.

Mr. SOLLERS was in favor of leaving to the delegations the alternative either to cast the full vote of the county or to appoint a substitute.

Mr. DEGGES thought the convention ought to determine the question one way or the other. He was indifferent as to which course was pursued, but some fixed rule ought to be made.

Mr. COMPTON said that the delegation from Charles county was ready to fill the vacancy from that county.

Mr. HALL said that the Montgomery county convention gave its delegates, in case of their inability to attend, the power to appoint substitutes; but if the convention adopted this resolution, those present would have no hesitation in filling the vacancy.

Mr. FAWCETT said that the delegates from Montgomery had the power individually to appoint substitutes. There were, however, two gentlemen here from that county, either of whom could be chosen as a substitute.

Mr. DEGGES thought the delegations had better fill the vacancies.

Mr. SOLLERS said his only object was to secure to the respective counties the right of determining in their own way of the mode of casting their own vote—a right which he considered the convention had no power to take from them.

Mr. GRANGER said the case of Montgomery county was a peculiar one. The county convention gave to the absentees, and to him only, the power to fill a vacancy. This proposition was to set aside the action of that convention, and interpose the authority of this body, to enable those present from Montgomery to appoint a substitute for the absentees.

Mr. LEXOW, We, the delegation from Anne Arundel, claim the right to appoint a substitute for the absent delegate from our county, or not to appoint one, as we think proper.

Mr. FAWCETT said the delegation from Montgomery had decided to appoint a substitute, and thus fill the vacancy. They would take the responsibility of so doing.

All objection to the resolution was then withdrawn, and it was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Jeddiah Giddings was appointed to fill the vacancy from Montgomery, and Mr. ——— the one from Charles.

The delegation present from Anne Arundel decided they would cast the whole vote of that county.

Mr. DEGGES nominated General Thomas F. Bowie, of Prince George's county, as a fit and suitable person to represent the first Congressional District of Maryland in the Congress of the United States. His high character, his merits, and qualifications, were too well known to all to require any comment from his friends.

It was then resolved that the voting should be by ballot, each delegate voting separately, and that a majority should be sufficient to nominate a candidate.

Mr. COMPTON nominated the Hon. John G. Chapman, of Charles county, who had always been a firm, consistent Whig; he was a gentleman who would be now, as he had heretofore been, an honor to the district and to the State in the National Councils.

Mr. BOYLE nominated George Wells, esq., of Anne Arundel county. He said it was needless for him to descend on the high political and moral worth of Mr. Wells; it was sufficient to say he had been unflinching in his devotion to Whig principles and to the party. The County Convention of Anne Arundel had instructed its delegates unanimously to vote for Mr. Wells. He considered Anne Arundel as entitled to the nomination this time. Mr. Wells was a candidate upon whom the people of the whole district could unite; and the flag of the Whig party would be carried through the contest by him in triumph.

The convention then proceeded to ballot, with the following result—whole number 23, necessary to a choice 12:

	Bowie.	Chapman.	Wells.
1st ballot.....	9	8	6
2d do.....	10	7	6
3d do.....	10	6	7
4th do.....	8	7	8

Mr. John T. B. Dorsey, of Howard county, and Mr. George C. Morgan, of St. Mary's county, were put in nomination.

Fifth Ballot.—Bowie 7, Wells 6, Morgan 3, Dorsey 8.

It being now half past one o'clock—

Mr. SOLLERS moved that the convention adjourn for one hour for dinner.

A DELEGATE opposed the motion, insisting that it was the duty of the convention to sit till they effected a nomination. All he wanted was a good, sound, reliable, and available candidate. He had no favorite—all those named were good, sound Whigs. Gentlemen must remember that only one county can be accommodated, and therefore they must unite on one or the other and nominate him. This they should do at once.

Mr. SOLLERS said an adjournment now would give the delegates time for dinner as well as for consultation, and consultation would lead to union as soon as continued balloting. All he asked was that the convention would give the party a candidate who has been always unwavering in his devotion to the country—and by that he meant the Whig party—and show a man, whoever he was, would be his man. Such a man a candidate who had throughout all circumstances, whether in success or adversity, stood by the flag of his party, and never allowed himself to swerve in his earnestness and ardor in the cause, and that man he would support. He could vote for no other than such a man.

The motion to adjourn then prevailed.

Upon the reassembling of the convention—

Mr. COMPTON withdrew the name of General Chapman, and the following balloting was had:

	Bowie.	Chapman.	Wells.	Morgan.	Bowling.	Blank.
6th ballot.....	10	4	2	1	1	1
7th do.....	8	5	2	1	1	1
8th do.....	6	5	4	1	1	1
9th do.....	6	5	4	1	1	1
10th do.....	7	5	3	1	1	1
11th do.....	7	5	3	1	1	1
12th do.....	4	7	2	1	1	1

Mr. DICKSON said the convention had been for four hours trying to effect a nomination, and, with a view of producing harmony and union, he proposed the name of Colonel Sollers, of Calvert county, in whose commendation he addressed the convention.

Mr. GRANGER responded. He conceded the high qualities of Colonel Sollers, but contended that Prince George's county was entitled to the nomination.

Mr. FAWCETT had voted all day for General Bowie, but would now vote for General Chapman, a name united to the time.

Mr. COMPTON warmly supported the nomination of General Chapman.

Mr. SOLLERS addressed the convention, urging union and concord, and, lest his name would tend to distract it, withdrew it. He was frequently applauded.

His name was, however, subsequently renewed by several delegates.

Thirteenth Ballot.—Bowie 5, Chapman 3, Morgan 4, Bowling 4, Wells 3, blank 3.

The name of Mr. Wells was here withdrawn.

Fourteenth Ballot.—Sollers 8, Chapman 3, Bowling 11.

Mr. DEGGES withdrew the name of General Bowie, and pledged Prince George's county and General Bowie to a zealous support of the nominee. He nominated, in behalf of the delegation from Prince George's County J. D. Bowling.

Fifteenth Ballot.—Sollers 11, Bowling 7, Chapman 3, Morgan 2.

The sixteenth and seventeenth ballots resulted: Sollers 10, Bowling 8, Morgan 3, Chapman 2.

Eighteenth Ballot.—Sollers 12, Bowling 7, Morgan 4.

The result was received with considerable applause.

Mr. SOLLERS said his colleagues had cast the whole three votes of Calvert county; as he had been nominated by the vote of that county, he would submit to the convention whether he should be considered nominated or not. If the convention should decide that that vote ought not to be received, he would acquiesce in the decision.

This was responded to by a motion that A. R. Sollers be declared unanimously the nominee of the convention; which motion was agreed to.

Colonel SOLLERS then returned thanks for the nomination, and was heartily cheered.

Mr. DEGGES, after commenting upon the proceedings of the day, and the success which would follow the nomination, moved a resolution, that the thanks of the Whig party of the first Congressional district of Maryland be and they are hereby tendered to the Hon. Richard I. Bowie, for his able, consistent, patriotic, and Union-loving course while representing this district in Congress, and that in the hour of trial, and trouble, and difficulty in the Whig party, there is no man on whom they would rely with more confidence than in the Hon. Richard I. Bowie.

The convention then adjourned.

IMPORTANT ARREST—SEIZURE OF COUNTERFEIT UNITED STATES COIN AND BANK NOTES.

THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE COUNTERFEITERS.—About ten days ago information was received by police officer Burley, a valuable attaché of the Lower Police Office, that some heavy counterfeiting operations were to be commenced in this metropolis. Officer Burley obtained a clue to the matter, and, after diligent work, in watching the post office and railroad depots, he succeeded in tracing an individual, a lodging-house at No. 235 Fulton street, who it was confidently believed belonged to the gang of counterfeiters. The plans being laid to further the ends of justice, they were effectually carried into effect, by the capture of a man named Joseph H. Johnson, who lodged at the above place in Fulton street. A descent was made upon the room of Johnson, at a late hour of the night, and a seizure of large quantities of counterfeit \$5 notes and apurios \$5 and twenty-shilling pieces, purporting to be genuine issues of the United States mint, was made. The counterfeit bills recovered were \$5's, purporting to be the genuine issues of the "Falkirk bank," of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess county, New York, signed by John F. Hull, cashier, Wm. C. Stribling, president. They are evidently engraved upon stone, and from their faint, pale appearance, can easily be detected. Over \$3,000 of these base counterfeit bills were found in possession of the prisoner, Johnson, as were also some \$2,000 in surplus United States coin of the denominations of \$2 and \$5, manufactured of composition composed of lead and other material. Some of these pieces might be deceived unless they weighed well. Officer Burley brought the accused and the counterfeit money before Judge Bogart, any case, and from their faint, pale appearance, can easily be detected. 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